

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-SHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Of The Knoxville Independent, published weekly at Knoxville, Tenn., required by the Act of Congress, of Aug. 14, 1912.

Editor, Business Manager, Publisher and Owner, Geo. W. Ford.
Sworn to and subscribed before me
This 10th day of April 1917.
Harmon O. Acuff, Notary Public.
(My commission expires April, 7 1918)

Organized labor in New York is opposed to the state constabulary bill.

A "mutual agreement" has been reached by the Chicago switchmen and the railroad managers.

The industrial differences that have been agitating workers at the New York navy yard have been adjusted.

Boys at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's No. 10 and No. 8 collieries, in the Panther creek valley, struck work, throwing both plants idle.

"God grant that we may be kept out of war, but if it comes we'll stand firm for the republic of the United States, not for the name, but for what it stands and typifies."—Samuel Gompers.

For Compensation Law.

The Virginia commission appointed by Governor Stuart to prepare a workmen's compensation bill has been organized. Employers and employees are represented on the commission, which will report its findings to the next general assembly.

SAFEGUARDING WORKERS.

Safety Devices Reduce Industrial Accidents in Pennsylvania.

Safety devices and safety first instruction in local factories have reduced fatal accidents in Pennsylvania 50 per cent in January of this year as compared with the same month last year. Factory inspectors have ordered the installation of 170,000 guards and 10,000 other safety appliances.

It is stated that the pressure of the compensation law has done marvelous things in safeguarding the workers. In 1911, before the compensation law was passed, only 418 safety appliances were installed. Last year there were nearly 180,000.

Manufacturers forced to conserve their workers' lives because of the workmen's compensation rates, have organized safety committees, installed appliances costing more than \$1,000,000 and, in reducing their compensation costs, have cut the death toll of industry in half.

EFFECT OF DECISION
ON ADAMSON LAWCourt Makes Eight Hours Legal
Day on Railroads.

LABOR WINS GREAT VICTORY

Power of Congress to Fix Hours of
Toil Is Sustained—Sweeping Pro-
nouncement of Supreme Court Averts
Danger of Interstate Strikes—Sum-
mary of Decision.

In a decision on which the justices divided five to four the supreme court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the eight hour law and in so doing gave sanction to sweeping congressional control over interstate commerce in many fields other than those obviously covered by the statute at issue. At the same time the court dismissed questions of the right of congress to prescribe a working day with the simple statement that this power was so well established that it need not be discussed. However, the court's pronouncements on collateral issues of the case are regarded as laying the foundation for much radical legislation in the future if occasion should arise.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nation wide strike twice had been threatened, and to give, effective from Jan. 1 this year, increases in wages to trainmen of about 25 per cent at a cost to the railroads estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. To meet this charge the roads will likely press their plea for increased freight rates.

The court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employees engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of congress compulsorily to arbitrate a dispute affecting the operation of that business.

Joining in with the chief justice in sustaining the law were Justices McKenna and Holmes, his immediate juniors in point of service, and Justices Brandeis and Clarke, other members. Dissenting, for various reasons, were Justices Day, Van Devanter, Pitney and McReynolds.

The dissenting opinions—Justices Day and McReynolds delivering individual views and Justices Pitney and Van Devanter joining in one announcement—variously asserted that the Adamson act was void because beyond constitutional powers of congress, because it takes railroads' property without due process of law or because it was not an hours of labor statute nor a legitimate regulation of commerce.

Justices Pitney and Van Devanter denied that congress had power to fix wages of common carriers' employees—a power upheld by the majority. Justice Day did not admit or deny such power, dissenting because, he said, the law illegally takes railroad revenues and gives them to the trainmen by "arbitrary, illegal congressional fiat."

The principal powers affirmed by the court's opinion summarized are:
First.—To fix a working day by limiting hours. This power was held to be so well established that discussion was unnecessary.

Second.—To prescribe rates of wages in interstate commerce when employers and employees do not agree. The inference was, however, that rates agreed to by the parties at interest could not be overturned.

Third.—To arbitrate disputes as to wages in interstate commerce compulsorily, either by direct congressional action or by action through agencies created by congress. The wage fixing provisions of the eight hour law are held to be practically compulsory arbitration of the dispute by congress itself.

Fourth.—By inference to arbitrate any dispute between employers and employees in interstate commerce that threatened to interrupt that commerce to the public detriment.

Fifth.—To force interstate railroads to operate their properties regardless of the roads' private interests.

Sixth.—To force in the same way interstate employees to work where their failure to work would destroy interstate commerce to the public detriment and to forbid them to leave their jobs.

Seventh.—While the private interests of employers and employees in their disputes are admitted, it is stated flatly that the public rights must be controlling.

Eighth.—By analogy to control in the same way any interstate business, the size of which would make public damage result from its cessation owing to a dispute between employers and employees.

Steel Men Busy.

There is no slackening of prosperity among the workmen employed in munitions plants in the east, according to the statement of an official of the Bethlehem Steel company. There is some diminution in orders for shells from foreign countries at war, but this decrease is offset by the increased orders for steel in the shape of rolled billets, which the foreign governments can shape into ammunition in their home factories and orders for merchant steel from other nations and the United States government.

Union Label shoes are the best

TENNESSEE

Epitome of Interest-
ing Events That Are
Transpiring Over
the State

Selmer.—The fifth Sunday meeting in the Unity Baptist association will be held with the Middleton church Friday, April 27.

Huntingdon.—The farmers' union store at this place bought 22,000 pounds of poultry and 1,400 dozen eggs during a four days' sale.

Rives.—Claude Botts, a stockman of this place, was bitten by a mad dog. The dog was a favorite collie and was riding in Botts' automobile at the time.

Clarksville.—Two and a half million pounds of tobacco were burned here, when two warehouses were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$250,000 or more.

Gleason.—W. E. Harrison, a farmer and merchant of Greenfield, with store and warehouse at Limbs, 10 miles west of Sharon, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Jackson.—L. D. Spragle of Philadelphia has been made general manager of the Citizens gas company of Jackson, and has assumed control of the company's affairs.

Knoxville.—Dreading an operation for appendicitis, Miss Allie Wolfenbarger, aged 21, drained the contents of a two-ounce vial of carbolic acid, dying just as the physician reached the scene.

Alamo.—The regular April quarterly court met here and only one day was required in transacting the business before the court. W. A. J. Riddick, chairman, presided, and every magistrate was in attendance.

Knoxville.—For only 5 cents per meal 180 children are being well fed at the Knox county industrial school, as shown in the quarterly report of Miss Leah Fletcher, superintendent, to the Knox county court.

Lexington.—The Henderson county teachers' association will hold a meeting in the college hall here April 19, presided over by Prof. Otis E. Holmes, county superintendent. The association is composed of about 100 teachers.

Memphis.—Organization of a new hospital unit and its equipment, a task which the United States placed before the Memphis public as a concrete opportunity for the tri-state city to materially aid the fighting forces of the United States.

Knoxville.—First Lieut. Ashby Debusk, of Company H, Second Infantry, Middlesboro, Ky., National Guard, has received orders for the company to get ready to entrain. The company recently returned from the Mexican border, but is ready and anxious to enter the service again.

Bristol.—Compartment cars arriving here from Yellowstone National park carried eighty head of young elk for use in stocking the government's newly-acquired mountain lands extending from White Top to within ten miles of Bristol. Due to the long journey, five of these elk were dead.

Jackson.—W. A. Hassen, aged 24, Syrian peddler, in applying for naturalization papers at the office of Circuit Court Clerk W. F. May, stated that he would fight for the United States in any event, whether this country got in a war with Germany or even Syria. He has been in America four years.

Knoxville.—Under provisions of the federal land grant act, of which the University of Tennessee is a beneficiary, all graduates under 40 years of age are subject to conscription to officer the army of the United States in time of stress. Dean Hoskins estimates that 1,200 graduates are amenable to this law.

Knoxville.—A decrease of 809 cases heard by City Police Judge Robert P. Williams during the month of March, as compared with the same month last year, is declared by him to be evidence of the good effects of the "bone dry" law in Tennessee.

Selmer.—Chairman George A. Prather, of Ramer, convened the regular April session of the McNairy county court with 38 members answering roll call. A franchise for the right of way for the proposed turnpike from Selmer by Adamsville to Tennessee river was granted by the court.

Nashville.—A troop train carrying 200 recruits from Fort Thomas to Douglas, Ariz., and a northbound Louisville & Nashville freight train met in a head-on collision a few hundred yards southwest of the depot at Gallatin. Both engines were badly wrecked and several coaches of the troop train derailed. Fourteen soldiers were injured, none seriously.

KAISER STOPS AMERICAN MAIL

All Communication, Including Tele-
graph, Has Been Suspended by
Germany.

Berlin, April 12.—Germany has stopped all mail service both direct and indirect between this country and the United States. Telegraph service also has been stopped.

What is the meaning of "Montenegro?"
"Black mountain."

Kindly answer the distance an up to date rifle used by both national guards and United States army will carry; also at what distance could it hit to kill?

The carrying power of the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, with which the regular army and militia troops are armed, has an estimated carrying power of about 4,000 yards. The arm is effective at about two miles.

How and when was the autonomy of Belgium established?

The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was signed in London, April 18, 1839, between Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia and the Netherlands.

Kindly give the rules of war as practiced by the United States applicable to such cases as that of the English nurse executed by the Germans in Belgium.

"Rules of Land Warfare," Washington, 1914.

Section 202. All unauthorized or secret communication with the enemy is considered treasonable by the law of war. Foreign residents in an invaded or occupied territory, or foreign visitors in the same, can claim no immunity from this law. They may communicate with foreign parts or with the inhabitants of the hostile country so far as military authority permits, but no further.

General orders 100, 1863; article 102. The law of war makes no difference on account of the difference of sex concerning the spy, the war traitor or the war rebel.

Section 203. A traitor under the law, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law (military government) who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with him.

What is the correct pronunciation of bomb?

Authorities are not quite agreed. Webster, the Oxford dictionary and the Century dictionary give bomb; Worcester gives bom only; the older English lexicographers, as Walker and Smart, give bum, and that pronunciation prevails in England. There is sufficient authority for either pronunciation.

What is a "jingo"? Please give definition.

The phrase originated in England during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. A song which became popular in England ran:

We don't want to fight; but, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too.

Kindly explain to me the block system now in use on nearly all railroads. What system is used on the Pennsylvania railroad?

The block system was introduced into this country by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1876. It is a system to insure increased safety by keeping trains a certain distance apart by dividing the line into blocks or sections, the entrances of which are guarded by appropriate signals for the government of the train. The blocks may be of any reasonable length, depending upon the physical characteristics of the line and the frequency with which the trains are run.

1. What is the distance of Polaris, the north star, from the earth? 2. Is it a sun shining on some other planets as the sun shines on our earth?

1. Some idea of the distance of the North star from the earth may be given by the fact that it is forty-five light years from the earth—that is, it takes forty-five years for the light from Polaris to reach the earth. 2. Nothing definite is known about the nature of this star, but it is supposed to be a sun lighting other worlds.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Why Not?

A farsighted merchant has placed this sign over his door: "We handle American made goods exclusively."

A move in the right direction—"Made In America."

If every merchant confined his stock to homemade goods there would be no army of the unemployed in America.

Merchants, get busy

★ "A CHALLENGE" ★

My attention has been called to the fact that a report has been circulated that I had made a disrespectful remark about our American flag, and had been arrested and had been in a fight and was now in the hospital and not expected to live, etc., etc.

I called at the Marshall's office and found where some LOYAL American had actually turned in such a report, but that the Chief Deputy having known me all my life, passed this up as an error.

To those who have heard this false report, I will say, that I was born in this State and enlisted as a musician with the State Militia band. My father saw four years service in the Civil war and was a Swiss by birth, but a naturalized American citizen when of age. To try and get at the bottom of this and locate the party who was so LOYAL as to start such a statement, I will challenge him to file a joint application with me to the authorities for service in this German-American war now on.

If there is any better way that I might show my allegiance, I would like to know, that I may comply Very truly

★ W. J. HEINS. JEWELER. ★

TO DALLAS C. NEWMAN

Lillie Pearl Newman vs. Dallas C. Newman

State of Tennessee. In Chancery.

Court of Knox County, No. 15255

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Dallas C. Newman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917

J. C. Ford Clerk & Master

Wm. Myerhoff, Sol.

Apr 14 21 28 May 5 1917

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TO FRANK MAUSER

John George Mauser vs. Rhinehart Mauser et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery.

Court of Knox County, No. 15253

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Frank Maus is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917

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